

OPERATION ACTIVITY ACTION

PDYNAMIC

TYPE OF ACTION	FI/C	CA	OTHER
NEW OPACT APPROVAL	DIVISION International Activities		OBJECTIVE
AMENDMENT NO.	FIELD STATION		TARGET COUNTRY
X RENEWAL FY 1980	BRANCH IAD/CAS/SOB/I		DESK
EXTENSION	CASE OFFICER		DATE
TERMINATION	ROOM NO. 3-D-0119	BUILDING Hqs	TELL EXT. RED. BLACK 1073 4498
INTENDED SOLELY FOR COLLECTION PER SEC 662 OF FOR. ASSIST. ACT		X	NOT INTENDED SOLELY FOR COLLECTION PER SEC 662 OF FOR. ASSIST. ACT

NOTE: ATTACH COPY OF DCI CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH SEC 662 OF FOR. ASSIST. ACT WHERE ACTIVITY IS NOT INTENDED FOR COLLECTION

CONCURRENCES OF DIVISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT	TYPED NAME (and Signature)	DATES		MEMO ATTACHED	
		IN	OUT	YES	NO
C/IAD/CAS/SOB/I	[Signature]	31 Oct	1 Nov 79		✓
C/IAD/CAS/SOB	[Signature]	1 Nov	2 Nov 1979		✓
PCS/B&F (IAD)	[Signature]	6 Nov	6 Nov 1979		✓
C/PP	[Signature]	7/11	8/11		✓
C/IAD/CAS	[Signature]	10 Nov	13 Nov 79		✓
C/IAD	[Signature]	13/11/79	14/11/79		✓

CONCURRENCES OF OTHER COMPONENTS

ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT	TYPED NAME (and Signature)	DATE		MEMO ATTACHED	
		IN	OUT	YES	NO
C/CCS/PRG	[Signature]	20 Nov 79	20 Nov 79		X
A/C/EPDS	[Signature]	20 March 80	20 March 80		✓

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

APPROVAL

PERIOD	AMT THIS ACTION	FY	TOTAL FUNDS AUTHORIZATION
FROM 1 October 1979 TO 30 September 80	\$ 380,000	19 80	\$ 380,000
APPROVING AUTHORITY (Title & Signature)	FOR DDO USE ONLY		DATE
[Signature]	EXEMPT FROM P/S REVIEW	COMPARTMENTED P/S REVIEW	26/3/80

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Associate Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT: FY 1980 Renewal of Activity PDDYNAMIC

1. PDDYNAMIC is the operational activity for the support of a national minority group, the ZP/UHVR (Ukrainian Liberation Council) and more directly its publishing and operational element, Prolog Research Corporation, located in New York. An affiliate in Munich, the Ukrainian Society for Studies Abroad, publishes a monthly political-literary magazine, Suchasnist (Contemporary Times), books, pamphlets and leaflets (primarily in Ukrainian but occasionally in Russian) for infiltration and clandestine distribution into the Soviet Ukraine, or for passing to official Soviet representatives or travelers abroad. The group's activities and publications are designed to provide intellectual and moral support to those Ukrainians inside the Soviet Ukraine who seek moderation of the Soviet political system. This activity is in furtherance of DDO Objective T-2.

2. The PDDYNAMIC activity has been favorably reviewed by the Special Coordination Committee (SCC) since 1977 and was most recently reviewed by the SCC on 13 July 1979 in connection with the annual SCC review of covert action and sensitive collection operations as required by E.O. 12036.

3. This activity is in compliance with the provisions of Section 662 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, in that it is covered by Presidential Findings dated 7 June 1978 and has been reported to the appropriate Congressional committees.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

4. In FY 1979, an estimated total of 19,500 items of PDDYNAMIC-produced literature were infiltrated into the Soviet Union including 5,500 copies of the journal Suchasnist (attached as Annex A is a sample English language summary of the journal Suchasnist), 7,700 issues of the letter-sized Information Bulletin, and some 6,000 copies of books as well

WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
AND METHODS INVOLVED

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as assorted pamphlets published by Prolog. Their distribution mechanism consisted of the following methods: hand carry by travelers to the Ukraine; mailing from Eastern Europe; mailing from the West; and direct passage to Soviet Ukrainians traveling in the West. Four new distribution channels to the Ukraine were developed during this period in Eastern Europe - two in Poland and one each in Romania and Yugoslavia.

5. In the course of the year, over 75 Prolog collaborators from various Western countries continued a comprehensive traveler program to various areas of Soviet Ukraine both to infiltrate literature and to maintain internal contacts. As a result of this program Prolog has obtained a wide variety of Ukrainian samizdat and general information on conditions in the Republic. Prolog has also obtained news of dissident activity and the treatment of political prisoners, including those subjected to psychiatric abuse. Much of the material infiltrated into the Soviet Ukraine is manually duplicated and circulated inside the country, while the samizdat materials are published by Prolog and other Ukrainian groups abroad. Recently, Prolog has supplied internal contacts with cassette and tape-recording equipment to enhance the distribution program within the Ukraine.

6. The Prolog organization continued its successful program of meeting, vetting, briefing and debriefing suitable Ukrainian emigre students, tourists and academics who travel to the Soviet Ukraine. This program, which has been continuing successfully for over 16 years, was spearheaded by PDDYNAMIC/29 who traveled to Western Europe several times during the year to maintain personal contact with the travelers and to obtain operational data on Soviet customs procedures and patterns, as well as to gather information about latest political and economic developments in the Ukraine. This information was provided to SE Division reports officers for general background and analysis.

7. Prolog has published a total of ten books during FY 1979 covering a broad range of topics including poetry, biography, novels, essays, and political and historical works, both by Ukrainian authors unable to publish their works internally and by Ukrainian emigres and dissidents living abroad. Important works included Mikola Rudenko's "Monologues on the Economy," Ivan Maystrenko's A Survey History of the Communist Party of Ukraine and a four-volume collection of

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Documents of Ukrainian Samydav. Other works included prison poetry by arrested Kiev Helsinki Committee member Mykola Rudenko entitled Poezyi z Viaznyts i Taboriv (poems from prisons and camps) and a reprint of Valentyn Moroz's Essays, Letters and Documents, originally published in 1975. In addition, Prolog has significantly expanded its Russian publications program, especially books and pamphlets on the nationalities issue. Works so published included Frantisek Silnicky's The Nationalities Policy of the CPSU, 1917-1922, General Grigorenko's Nashi Budni (Our Daily Lives) and Ivan Litvinenko's pamphlet The Ukrainian Question and Russia.

8. PDDYNAMIC/29 continued personal and mail contact with a Ukrainian emigre group in Munich, the Ukrainian Society for the Study of Asian Problems, whose members maintain contact with the PRC representatives in Bonn. (A new PRC contact from the Chinese Embassy in East Berlin was introduced to PDDYNAMIC/74 in April, 1979). The group provided these Chinese officials with a variety of emigre literature on the Ukrainian nationality question prepared and published by Prolog for passage to Beijing. As a result of these efforts, the Chinese have already translated two works, Ivan Dzyuba's Internationalism or Russification? and a pamphlet, Why was Shelest Removed? into Chinese and are preparing more such publications in the future. In addition, as a result of a trip made by three Ukrainian Sovietologists in the West to the PRC in May 1979, arrangements were made for the delivery of Prolog publications to various academic and political institutes in the PRC concerned with Soviet affairs and the nationality question. Several shipments of Prolog books, periodicals and catalogues have already been sent out to Beijing.

9. In New York, Prolog has maintained contacts with several Soviet Ukrainian officials at the United Nations as well as with visiting delegations, cultural groups, scientists and individual members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia. As a result of these periodic meetings, Prolog has prepared a series of in-depth reports on the current political and literary situation in the Ukraine. PDDYNAMIC/57, a young and energetic officer, has maintained close contact with Ukrainian emigre dissidents General Grigorenko, Leonid Plyusch, and Nadya Svitlychna, all of whom have now become regular contributors to Suchasnist and the Prolog book publishing program. In addition, Valentyn Moroz, the recently-released Ukrainian dissident, had his first in-depth interview published in Suchasnist and provided Prolog with useful information on conditions in Soviet labor camps.

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10. The Prolog group has significantly increased its contacts with Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian dissident circles and other national minority groups abroad, as well as with several East European organizations. The purpose of expanded contacts outside the Ukraine is twofold: to strengthen links to other oppressed nationalities in the Soviet Union/Eastern Europe; and to improve the distribution of Prolog materials into the Ukraine. As a result of expanding contacts with dissidents in the Soviet Ukraine, Prolog obtained over 200 samizdat documents in a six month period which it intends to publish and to re-infiltrate into the Ukraine. By strengthening contacts with emigre groups such as the Balts, Poles, Armenians, Georgians and Crimean Tatars, Prolog insured that Ukrainian samizdat literature, as well as Prolog publications on the nationality issue, would be translated into Russian and other indigenous languages and circulated throughout the Soviet bloc. During this period, PDDYNAMIC/29 also expanded contacts with several Jewish organizations and recent Jewish emigres living in Israel. Such meetings not only enabled Prolog to open new lines of communication to the Ukrainian dissident movement but also helped to promote closer Ukrainian-Jewish cooperation both in the USSR and in the West.

11. The effectiveness of the Prolog publication and distribution program is attested to by recent emigres and travelers to the Soviet Union as well as by noted expatriated Ukrainian dissidents. For example, Nadya Svitlychna, who was an activist in the Ukrainian intellectual community in Kiev, reported that Suchasnist publications are praised by Soviet Ukrainian dissident and non-dissident literary circles alike. In a recent interview with Prolog, Valentyn Moroz stated that Suchasnist is held in high regard by a wide segment of the Ukrainian reading public and that he considered the journal to be the most authoritative voice of the Ukrainian emigre press. (In a separate interview, his wife Raisa, who is also active in the Ukrainian movement, made similar laudatory statements). There has also been a continued campaign in the Soviet press directed against the "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists" in general and the Prolog organization in particular by such Soviet organs as Kul'tura i Zhittya, Visti z Ukrayini, Vitchyzna, and Vsesvit. Between January and July 1979, there were at least five press attacks against Suchasnist and Prolog books, all attempting to denigrate the publishing activities of the Prolog organization and its leaders.

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12. Finally, as a result of final approval from the DDO and all pertinent components, the legal status of the Prolog organization was changed during FY 1979 from that of a proprietary to a controlled subsidy relationship. Following on this approval, the annuity funds accumulated by [] for Prolog employees were turned over (via a cleared lawyer) to a private insurance company. Termination bonuses for the officers, based on salary and length of service, were also turned over to the annuity fund and transferred to the private insurance company. As a result of this transfer, the Agency has no further direct or legal obligations in regard to Prolog personnel.

PROBLEMS

13. As in previous years, a major problem faced by the Prolog group during FY 1979 has been continuing inflationary pressures affecting the cost of living as well as publishing and overhead costs. In addition, because Prolog personnel have been maintained at salary levels well below comparative salaries of other organizations, they are finding it difficult to recruit competent individuals to succeed the present aging leadership or to hire adequate personnel for mid-level positions. Similar problems have been encountered in Prolog offices in Munich, which were further aggravated by the decrease of the dollar value in Germany and as a result of relocation expenses and accompanying increased rent expenditures for new quarters. These budgetary problems were alleviated partially by a special [] reprogramming increase approved by C/IAD in January 1979. These funds were used to offset additional costs incurred by Prolog for the purchase of a new IBM composer and developer for the Munich office, and to hire a German national to operate and maintain this new typesetting equipment.

PLANS

14. Both PDDYNAMIC/29 and PDDYNAMIC/57 will travel to Europe during the coming year to continue the Prolog program of exploiting regular sources and widening working contacts with other groups and individuals concerned with the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union. Specifically, they will be consulting with a number of other groups with the aim of promoting joint activities designed to exploit the forthcoming Olympic Games in Moscow. It is anticipated that PDDYNAMIC/57 will make several trips to Europe to coordinate such activity.

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15. In addition, the Prolog group will be implementing unilateral programs in FY 1980 for the Moscow Games. Plans include the following: expansion of publications both in Ukrainian and in other non-Russian nationality languages; special projects such as publication of supplemental Russian editions of Suchasnist both normal and in reduced size; special leaflets and pamphlets; and a preparation of a collection of essays on Russo-Ukrainian relations.

16. Planning continues to relocate and transfer to Munich some Prolog publishing and editorial activity as well as to rotate Prolog personnel on a TDY basis from their present headquarters in New York to Munich. This is part of a long-term, ongoing project to phase out part of the Prolog operations in the United States for the more suitable operational atmosphere of Europe. Such an arrangement would put the Prolog officers closer to the target areas and to the major centers of emigre activity. Initial steps have already been undertaken in this regard. In October 1979, PDDYNAMIC/57 departed for Europe on a TDY to acquaint himself with Prolog operations in Munich. It is anticipated that his exploratory mission will lay the groundwork for a longer term assignment in the future. In April 1979, a new composer and developer was purchased and installed at the Prolog facility in Munich. In addition, a new operator was hired, who according to latest reports, is both energetic and rapidly gaining in experience and technical expertise. The above actions are designed not only to substantially enhance Prolog's printing and publishing programs but also to place more priority on Prolog operations in Europe.

17. Finally, Prolog plans to expand its publications program to the extent that their budget will allow. They will continue publication of the monthly Ukrainian language journal Suchasnist, the Information Bulletin, and some 13 to 15 Ukrainian language manuscripts. In addition to regular publications, the group will increase the program begun at the end of FY 1979 of printing mini-editions of select issues of Suchasnist as well as select Ukrainian and Russian language books (see Annex B for sample copy of such a miniaturized version). This latter activity has generated strong response and has proven to be highly effective in their internal distribution program. Prolog also plans to significantly increase their output of Russian language publications. Among the books on the list will be Ivan Maystrenko's The Nationalities Policy of the CPSU, a collection of essays

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explaining the nature of the Russo-Ukrainian problem entitled Likbez (Liquidation of Political Illiteracy), Maykhaylo Osadchy's famous novel of life in Soviet prisons, The Cataract (translated into Russian by E. Ilina) as well as a wide range of assorted periodicals and pamphlets. Publications in several non-Russian minority languages are also being planned, especially several editions of Suchasnist into Polish.

COSTS

18. It is requested that Operational Activity PDDYNAMIC be renewed for FY 1980 in the amount of []

Source of Funds

Funds for PDDYNAMIC were included in the IAD/CAS Operational Program for FY 1980 in the amount of [] The FY 1981 Program will include [] for this activity.

Budget

See attached breakdown.

Foreign Funds

No foreign currency problems.

Commitments

No additional commitments have been made to the PDDYNAMICS since the establishment of their pension plan.

Funding

In accordance with the approved Administrative Plan.

Accountability

All funds are accounted for in accordance with Agency regulations and the approved Administrative Plan.

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PDDYNAMIC BUDGET BREAKDOWN

FY 1980

	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981
<u>Cash Resources</u>			
Beginning Cash Balance	C	C	C
Agency Subsidy	C	C	C
Income from Book Sales & Subscriptions	58,000	65,000	70,000
Total Cash Available	C	C	C
Less Expenditures	C	C	C
Ending Cash Balance	C	C	C

Expenditures of Subsidy

Fixed Expenses: New York Office

Payroll & Fringe Benefits	\$ 139,400	\$ 150,000	\$ 155,000
Office Administration	C	C	C
Sub-total Fixed Expenses	C	C	C

Operating Expenses

Operational Travel & Entertainment	C	C	C
Purchase of Books & Publications	C	C	C
Publishing Costs	C	C	C
Distribution Costs	C	C	C
Affiliated Group - Munich	C	C	C
Research & Contact Operations	C	C	C
Sub-total Operating Expenses	C	C	C
Total Expenditures	C	C	C

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SUCHASNIST'

July-August 1979

No. 7-8 (223)

Boychuk, Bohdan

"Poetry"

A group of poems.

Izars'kyy, Oleksa

"In Wiesen-am-See in January"

An excerpt from Oleksa Izars'kyy's novel Capitals over Izar. In this segment, the hero Viktor Lysenko makes a trip to Wiesen-am-See to visit his friend Marlena who is to help him translate into German an article of his on Shevchenko. During the course of this visit Viktor becomes friendly with many of Marlena's German friends, who are some of the central characters of this novel.

Horbach, Anna Halya

"The Next Novel of a Grand Epic"

Poltava is Izars'kyy's seventh book on the life of Viktor Lysenko and his family. The hero of this novel is representative of an entire generation of intellectuals who grew up in the Ukraine in the twenties and thirties and who had to live the rest of their adult lives as expatriates in other lands. The German occupation of Ukraine in 1941-43 and how it affects Viktor, his family and friends is the central theme of this book. Poltava also discusses such topics as creativity, the intellectual in exile, the relationship between the Ukrainian writer and Russian culture and other subjects pertaining to the creative process.

K-yy, Ivan

"A Work Illuminated With Timeless Themes"

Izars'kyy's novel is more than just a history of the Lysenko family. It has several universal themes running through its narrative that permit the reader to escape the gloom of World War II and find respite in the discussion of such topics as youthful dreams, friendship, love, family life and creativity.

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Svitlychnyy, Ivan

"Poetry"

A group of poems.

Cortazar, Julio

"Indian Summer"

A translation of Cortazar's short story "Indian Summer." A photographer takes a photograph of a young couple on the street. Later, when he examines the blow-up of this picture, he realizes that he has captured on film a complex human relationship. The plot of this story is very reminiscent of Antonioni's film The Blow-up.

Sabato, Ernesto

"The Problems of Argentinian Literature"

Sabato discusses the nature of Argentinian culture and the European legacy from which it is derived. Many criticize Argentinian literature for its European outlook, but Sabato feels that Argentinian writers cannot deny their European heritage because its influence is felt in all levels of Argentinian society. According to him, folklore has its place in art, but it is never the source of truly great literature and he criticizes those who say that folklore should play a more important role in Argentinian writing.

Pomerantsev, Igor

"The Right to Read"

Pomerantsev, a former Soviet dissident, writes about his love of books and decries the Soviet censorship of literature. He accuses his parents and teachers of betraying his generation and faults himself for not speaking out sooner against Soviet censorship. He also describes his arrest on August 1976 for disseminating samvydav literature, his interrogation and subsequent release. He concludes by criticizing such Russian poets as Andrei Voznesens'kiy for their political non-involvement.

Revuts'kyi, Valeriy

"Are We at All Obligated to Volkov?"

On the occasion of the 250th birthday of Fedor Volkov, the founder of the Russian Professional Theater, Kul'tura i zhyttva printed in its December 14th issue 2 articles on the indebtedness of the Ukrainian theater to this Russian director. V. Revuts'kyi

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disagrees with this claim.. He points out that Volkov's theatrical development was greatly influenced by the church-school theater of Kiev, by the plays of D. Tuptal and his colleagues, by the Italian operatic art and by the acting style of classical French theater.

Revuts'kyy, Valeriy

"The Absence of a Bouquet"

On August 17 and 19, 1978, Kul'tura i zhyttya printed 2 articles criticizing the inattentiveness of the youthful audience at the Kiev Teatr yunoho glyadacha (T.Yu.H.). The authors of these articles, O. Solomars'kyy and O. Tarasenko, blamed this lack of interest in the performances of the Kiev Theater for the Young Viewer on the schools which fail to prepare their students for the classical drama and also on the quality of the productions. The editors of Suchasnist', however, point out that this lack of interest may be also be due to the repertoire itself, which for the most part, consists of old plays from the Russian drama and current Soviet propaganda works that are of no interest to the young.

Vovk, Anatol'

"Scientific Language and Politics:
55 Years of Ukrainian Terminology
in the Ukrainian SSR"

During 1923-1932 at least 52 technical dictionaries were published in the Ukrainian SSR. Attacked for their "nationalistic sabotage", these publications disappeared from the libraries and bookstores in the late thirties and were replaced by the technical bulletins of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, in which 50-80 percent of the words were Russified. In spite of these efforts to change the Ukrainian technical language during the past 50 years, there has been a fair amount of opposition to this process. By examining the various Soviet publications, especially the technical dictionaries, the author has found that the degree of Russification varies from publication to publication. In the article, Vovk also gives examples of Russification in chemical terminology and makes some general linguistic observations on the Russification of the Ukrainian technical language.

Mayernyk, Yuriy

"The Fight Against 'Ukrainian Bourgeois
Nationalism' and The State of the
Ukrainian Minority in Czechoslovakia"

In recent years numerous articles have appeared in the Czech press on the problem of Ukrainian nationalism in Czechoslovakia

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and on the activities of the Ukrainian nationalists in 1968. These attacks against Ukrainians are motivated by the events of 1968. Their goal is to discredit the 1968 party reforms, to make Ukrainians forget the period of the thaw and to get them back to normalization. One of the most prolific writers of such articles has been the Ukrainian-Czech Ivan Baytsura. In his writings, he has accused the Ukrainians of holding discussions on the nationalist question in 1968 with the intent of criticizing socialism in Czechoslovakia and the USSR and also for the purpose of idealizing capitalism. He has also accused them of compiling a list of injustices that they have experienced over the past 50 years in Czechoslovakia.

Perakh, Marko

"A Planned Economy and Democracy"

Perakh examines the theory behind the functioning of large systems and applies it to his analysis of the free market and planned economies. According to this theory, complex systems cannot be made subject to rigid planning. In the Soviet Union, economic planning consists of limitations which the government imposes upon the economic system and which interfere with that system's ability to productively function "within a self-imposed fluctuating regime." Since total planning leads to economic stagnation, the Soviet Union has had to introduce some elements of freedom into its system. The degree of freedom, however, fluctuates with the times; it is dependent on the state of the economy and on the political climate of the country.

Byelotserkovs'ky, Vadim

"The Reverse Side of Evolutionism"

Drastic political change should be accomplished with speed. Excessive slowness in realizing revolutionary reform may lead to such undesirable consequences as those in Czechoslovakia. A full scale revolution in the USSR is not feasible. But if lesser disturbances should occur, the intelligentsia should be prepared to lead the masses and press the government for reforms. Soviet dissidents, however, have an unreasonable fear of revolution. This is the reason why they have not shown any interest in the economic and social grievances of the workers nor supported them in their demands. And this is the reason why they have also refused to formulate any socio-political programs for the future.

Kamins'kyy, Anatol'

"The KGB's Six Year Attacks and
Their Role in the Nationalist
Policy of the Kremlin"

Major Soviet repressions against Ukrainian intellectuals seem to occur in 6 year cycles--1965-66, 1972-73 and 1977-78-- and appear to be an integral part of a clearly defined policy to destroy Ukrainian culture. As the intensity of these attacks increases, Kamins'kyy predicts that Ukrainian dissidents will search for radical solutions to their problems. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian masses in the USSR, who are plagued by apathy, passivity and inertia, have insufficient national awareness to support the dissidents in their struggle with the Russians.

Il'yina, Emiliya

"The Translator's Afterword to
Mykhaylo Osadchyy's Book 'Bil'mo'"

Although Bil'mo was published 10 years ago, the book has not lost its relevance today. It addresses itself to the nationalist problem in the Ukraine giving the various attitudes of the Ukrainian dissidents on this subject and it also describes the price they have to pay for expressing their views.

"A Conversation With Yevhen Lebl'"

Yevhen Lebl', once a leading Marxist economist in Czechoslovakia, fled to the West in 1968, during the Soviet invasion of his country. In an interview with the editors of Suchasnist', Lebl' gives his views on the Czech dissident movement--he feels that its ultimate goal should be Czech and Slovak self-determination--and discusses the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He thinks that Dubcek was a confirmed Marxist and a decent human being who believed that his policy of liberalization was not in conflict with Marxist ideology and was in the interest of the Soviet Union. Lebl' thinks that the Soviet government invaded Czechoslovakia because of its fear that the Czechoslovak nationalist resurgence would spread to its own borders. He also stated that the Soviet dissident movement lacks political leadership and that it is incapable of mobilizing the masses. Lebl' criticizes the politics of detente and concludes by saying that he rejects Marxism and capitalism and advocates the creation of a society based on Judao-Christian ideals.

"An Interview With Mykhaylo Mykhaylov"

The well-known Yugoslav activist Mykhaylo Mykhaylov told his interviewers that he owes it to his supporters to return to Yugoslavia, even if it means his arrest. Mykhaylov considers himself to be a political theorist and philosopher, and not an activist. His participation in the dissident movement came about fortuitously. When his writing was censored and his livelihood threatened, he felt he had no choice but to fight for the freedom of speech and press. Mykhaylov feels that the dissident movement in Yugoslavia is stronger than in the Soviet Union. The western press, however, in deference to the special relationship that exists between Yugoslavia and the West, chooses to publish information only about Dzilas and himself and ignores the scores of university professors, writers, generals and others who criticize the government. Mykhaylov feels that the workers are the most dissatisfied group in Yugoslavia, while the peasants, whose lot has improved considerably over the years, seem to be content. He thinks that the Yugoslav Communist Party discourages Serbian and Croatian nationalism but, at the same time, encourages the other nationalist groups in the country. It exploits all nationalist feelings in order to maintain the status quo. After Tito's death, he foresees a period of collective leadership in Yugoslavia and a possible power struggle between the various factions in the party.

Zaprudnik, Yanka

"Dissent in Byelorussia"

Though there is a fair amount of dissident activity in Byelorussia, dissent there, however, has yet to evolve into an organized protest movement. There have been reports about discontent among students, certain members of professional groups and even members of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, but it appears to be of limited activity. Much more, however, is heard about the activities of individual dissidents, among them Mykhalo Kukobaka, Avhen Buzinnikov and Viktor Nekipyelov. The Byelorussian samvydav press is also reported to be fairly active. At least 2 periodicals--Lystok and a religious bulletin--appear on a regular basis.

The information the West receives about Byelorussian dissent comes mostly from individuals who have recently arrived from Byelorussia. The Byelorussian Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York has gathered documents about the violation of human rights in Byelorussia, but it has not published them yet.

Sh. Yu.

"(Or Independence--And What Tomorrow?)"

A brief geographical, cultural and historical survey of Iceland. The country's rugged landscape has produced a proud, isolationist people who value their individuality. Its barrenness and distance from the world's crossroads have made it easier for Icelanders to achieve their independence. But it has also limited their creativity and cultural development.

Strumins'ky, Bohdan

"Ukrainian Poetry Published by the Peasant Cooperative"

A review of Antologia poezji ukraińskiej (An Anthology of Ukrainian Poetry) edited by Florian Nieuwazny and Jerzy Plesniarowicz, Warsaw: Ludowa Spoldzielnia Wydawnicza, 1976.

The reviewer finds it odd that a peasant cooperative should publish a book of Ukrainian verse and wonders if it is not an attempt to slight Ukrainian literature. He also objects to the translation which fails to convey the meaning as well as the stylistic quality of the verse.

Malyar, Pavlo

"Rus'--III, A Kazhar Rus'"

In his essay "From Whence Came the Rus' Land (Suchasnist', March 1978), Omelyan Pritsak rejects the pro-Norse and anti-Norse theories on the origin of ancient Rus' and categorically states that the ancient Slavic kingdom arose from a politically united maritime-trade culture of Scandinavians, Balts, Fins and Slavs. Malyar objects to the absoluteness of this conclusion. He feels that Pritsak's methodology could lead to other equally valid conclusions. In the study of the history of ancient peoples, Malyar points out that it is insufficient to base one's conclusions strictly on evidence gathered from written sources; archaeology, language, ethnography and folklore also provide important information, which Pritsak, unfortunately, has ignored.

Veryha, Vasyl'

"Impressions From the VIII International Conference of Slavists"

The VIII International Conference of Slavists took place in Zagreb last year from August 3-9. Some 52 representatives from 25 nations read 960 papers at the meeting, 16 of which were on some aspect of Ukrainian studies. The meeting also had an extensive book exhibition. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Nova dumka exhibited many publications, among them the collected works of Ivan Franko.

I. B.

"In Memory of Dmytro Koziy"

A short biography of the literary critic Dmytro Fedorovych Koziy, who died on March 20, 1978. Koziy devoted a large part of his long literary career to the study of Shevchenko, Franko and Lesya Ukrayinka. His other contributions to literary criticism include some excellent scholarly studies of such contemporary Ukrainian writers as L. Kostenko and E.I. Antonych.

Svitlychna, Nadiya

"Temidiyanty"

Svitlychna's account of the Myroslav Marynovych and Mykola Matushevych trial. She was called in to testify at the hearing on March 27 and 28. Although it was supposed to have been an open trial, Svitlychna reports that many of those who wanted to attend the hearing--friends and relatives of the defendants--were not allowed in due to a "lack of space" in the courtroom. Dyshel' presided over the case; he was also the presiding judge at Svitlychna's trial in 1973 and at the trial of Stus, Sverstyuk, Gluzman, Plahotnyuk and H. Vins. When Svitlychna took the stand, she was questioned about the authorship of the Helsinki memorandum nos. 2 and 11 and about her relationship with the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group. Some 43 other witnesses testified during these two days, among them Lyudmilla Makohonenko from Ivano-Frankivs'kiy who spoke about Matushevych's anti-Russian behavior in the Carpathians in 1972. Matushevych's relatives were also questioned; the defendants, however, refused to participate in the closed trial.

Keenan, E.L.

"A Dictionary of the Russian Language of the 11-17th Centuries"

A review of Slovar' russkogo yazyka XI - XVII vv. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut russkogo yazyka, edited by S. G. Barkhudarov, Moscow: Izd. Nauka, 1975-1977.

Historians who need to interpret ancient East Slavic texts will welcome the arrival of this dictionary. However, this work will fail to gain the total confidence of its readers for the following reasons: the dictionary is not exhaustive; nor is it sufficiently interpretative. It also deliberately misrepresents the origin of some of the non-Russian words.

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Kleiner, Israel

"A Fundamental Work on the History
of the 1917 and 1918 Revolutionary
Years"

A review of M. Frenkin's book Russkaya armiya i revolutsiya 1917-1918 (The Russian Army and the 1917-1918 Revolution) Munich: Izd. Logos, 1978.

A truly scholarly work on the Russian Revolution. The author, a former professor of the Moscow Institute of History and Archives and present faculty member of Jerusalem University, had access to hitherto unseen archives from which he produced his detailed, objective study of the Russian revolutionary years. In this book, Frenkin devotes a fair amount of space to the nationalist aspects of the revolution and to the politics of all the chief political forces in the nationalist question.

Il'nyts'kyi, Oleh

"Jokes, Jokes, Jokes"

A review of An Anthology of 20th Century Ukrainian Literature, edited by Yevhen V. Fedorenko and Pavlo Malyar, New York: Shkil'naya rada--UKKA, 1978.

This book is not a true anthology but a literary parody of one. The reviewer wonders how such an unprofessional and inaccurate work could ever have been published by the Shkil'naya rada.

"Corrections"

A few corrections of minor errors that occurred in previous issues of Suchasnist'.

Mayivs'kyi, Yuriy

"From Our Native Land"

On April 25, Sil'ski visti published a report from the Central Statistics Administration which stated that in January 1979 the total population of Ukraine was 49, 757,000; the February 3 issue of Robitnycha hazeta noted that the inhabitants of Izyaslav, one of the oldest towns in the Ukraine, are making preparations for the 1981 celebration of the 1000th year anniversary of the founding of their town; the February 28 issue of the same paper erroneously reported that February 12 was the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (the Academy was founded on November 14, 1918); on April 29, Kul'tura i zhyttya reported on the favorable reception the Kiev State Theater

of Opera and Ballet im. Taras Shevchenko received at the International Festival of Operatic Arts in Madrid; in its March 25th issue Kul'tura i zhyttya stated that the Ukrainian Minister of Culture emphasized Ukrainian-Croatian friendship in the speech he made at the Cultural Days from the Ukrainian SSR program which took place in Croatia; the March 27th issue of Radyans'ka Ukraina wrote that 350 young Ukrainian and Moldavian workers have set out for Western Siberia to work on the development of the town of Surhut and its railway line; the May 1978 issue of Radyans'ke literaturoznavstvo mentioned that Maria Poznans'ka received the 1978 Lesya Ukrayinka literary award for her narrative in verse Fortetsya nad Dniprom (Fortress over the Dnieper) and for the poetry collection Shchob ty buv shchaslyvyy (So that you will be happy); Molod' Ukrainy, April 4, reports that wood-carvers from the Broshnivskiy timber combine in Carpathia are fashioning wooden souvenirs to be sold in Kiev, Lvov, Ternopol and Ivano-Frankivskiy during the 1980 Olympics; the November 6 issue of Radyans'ka Ukraina reports that the Kiev radio station Hovorit' Kiev, which broadcasts in the Ukraine and abroad, has 6 editorial departments--propaganda, information, children and youth, literature and drama and music.

M. Yu.

"From the Life of Ukrainians Around
the World"

In response to the vigorous Ukrainian campaign for the release of Oleksander Serhiyenko, the Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, (A. Pikok) announced that Serhiyenko would be welcome to immigrate to Australia; a conference-coloquium on "The Soviet Experience and the Nationalist Problem in the World (1920-1939)" took place on December 7-8 at the Paris National Institute for Eastern Languages and Civilizations; on December 21, The Winnipeg Tribune published a news item about a literary evening at the Winnipeg University on the occasion of the 58th birthday of M. Rudenko; the newly elected Governor General of Canada (Edward R. Shier) spoke in English, French, German, Polish and Ukrainian at his inauguration address; the boardmembers of the Ukrainian National School and Ukrainian Studies in the name of V. Moroz in Toronto held seminars this spring on the teaching of Ukrainian and related subjects; on January 5, the mezzo-soprano Renata Babak and the Metropolitan Opera bass Pavlo Plishka gave a concert performance at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.; on December 3, in Edmonton, Lyuba and Iryneya Zhuk performed on the piano Yuriy Fiyala's Concerto de Camera; on March 10, Vira Vovk read a lecture on "The Idea of Freedom in the Works of Antonio de Castro Alvez and Taras Shevchenko" at a literary evening held at the Catholic Pontifical University in Sao Paolo; the Parisian publishing house Galimar is planning to publish Vasyl' Barka's novel Zhovtyy Knyaz'.

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"From the International Press"

On April 29, The New York Times and other western newspapers gave wide coverage to the arrival of V. Moroz, E. Kuznetsov, G. Vins, A. Ginzburg and M. Dimshits to New York; in January 1979, the West German publication AI--Informazionen published Igor Pomarantsev's explanation concerning Ukrainian nationalists in which he stated that most Ukrainians are not obsessed with unbounded nationalist ambitions and demands, as some westerners believe, but only harbor the average feelings of patriotism, responsibility and love of their own; on February 18, The Sunday Star Ledger reported on the exhibit of Ukrainian and other Soviet samvydav documents that are on display at the Ukrainian Museum in New York; on March 13, The Miami Herald reported that the very active Lithuanian samvydav press publishes at least 10 periodicals on a regular basis; on April 18, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights held a meeting at which Ramsey Clark and 3 other advocates spoke about their work on behalf of Soviet political prisoners; the January-February issue of Index of Censorship published P. Grigorenko's article about his friendship with M. Rudenko; Crossroads, a journal on general Soviet affairs, published by the Israeli Institute for Investigating Contemporary Society, plans to publish in its 4th issue an article on the Ukrainian nationalist movement in the USSR; the literary scholar Srdzhan Dzhuridov Rashkovich read a lecture on the state of Ukrainian literary scholarship and translation at an International Conference of Literary Translators in Tetov, Yugoslavia.

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